

CABINET CHANGES

On October 11, Prime Minister Diefenbaker announced the following changes in the Cabinet:

Four new Ministers were sworn in, six Ministers changed their portfolios and two Ministers resigned from the Cabinet.

NEW MEMBERS

Walter Dindsdale, M.P. for Brandon-Souris, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Noel Dorion, M.P. for Bellechasse, Secretary of State.

Hugh John Flemming, former Premier of New Brunswick, in a new portfolio, Minister of Forestry.

G. Ernest Halpenny of London, Ontario, Minister without Portfolio.

CHANGES IN PORTFOLIOS

William J. Browne, former Minister without Portfolio, became Solicitor-General.

Léon Balcer, former Solicitor-General, became Minister of Transport.

Gordon Churchill, former Minister of Trade and Commerce, became Minister of Veterans' Affairs and Chairman of the Privy Council Committee.

Alvin Hamilton, former Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources, became Minister of Agriculture.

Douglas Harkness, former Minister of Agriculture, became Minister of National Defence.

George Hees, former Minister of Transport, became Minister of Trade and Commerce.

RESIGNATIONS

George Pearkes left the portfolio of National Defence to become Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia.

Alfred J. Brooks left the portfolio of Veterans Affairs to enter the Senate.

The other 14 portfolios remain unchanged.

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POPULATION AT SEPTEMBER 1

Canada's population reached 17,930,000 at September 1, an increase of 252,000, or 1.4 per cent over this year's January 1 total of 17,678,000, and a rise of 380,000, or 2.2 per cent, from last year's September 1 estimate of 17,550,000. The increase since the 1956 Census was 1,849,000 or 11.5 per cent. At the present rate of growth the population should reach 18,000,000 by mid-November.

Alberta had the largest proportionate increase in population among the provinces in twelve months a rise of 3.4 per cent, followed by Ontario and British Columbia each with 2.3 per cent, Newfoundland 2.2 per cent, and Quebec 2.1 per cent. The increase in New Brunswick was 1.7 per cent, Manitoba 1.6 per cent, Nova Scotia 1.1 per cent, Prince Edward Island 1.0 per cent and Saskatchewan 0.8 per

cent. The increase in the Yukon was 7.7 per cent, and, in the Northwest Territories, 4.7 per cent.

Estimated population of the provinces on September 1 this year, with comparable figures for September 1, 1959 in brackets: Newfoundland, 462,000 (452,000); Prince Edward Island, 104,000 (103,000); Nova Scotia, 726,000 (718,000); New Brunswick, 603,000 (593,000); Quebec, 5,140,000 (5,032,000); Ontario, 6,130,000 (5,990,000); Manitoba, 902,000 (888,000); Saskatchewan, 913,000 (906,000); Alberta, 1,296,000 (1,253,000); British Columbia, 1,618,000 (1,581,000); Yukon, 14,000 (13,000); and Northwest Territories, 22,000 (21,000).

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CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

Canada's consumer price index rose to 128.4 at the beginning of September, 0.4 per cent above the August index of 127.9. The increase was largely seasonal, with the food index showing the largest gain, 1.3 per cent, and the other four component indexes registering only fractional changes. Last year's September index was 127.1.

The food index at 123.3 was 1.3 per cent above the August index of 121.7 and 0.7 per cent above the September 1959 index of 122.4. Egg prices increased by 15 per cent over the month to 65¢ a dozen, about average for this month in previous years. Higher prices were also reported for fats, oranges, some beef cuts, bacon and canned salmon. Prices for most fresh fruits and vegetables moved lower and decreases were appreciable for tomatoes, potatoes and apples.

SHELTER AND CLOTHING

The shelter index rose 0.1 per cent from 144.0 to 144.2, with both the rent and home-ownership components contributing to this movement. The clothing index increased 0.2 per cent from 110.3 to 110.5, as a result of scattered and minor price increases in men's wear as well as some items of women's wear and footwear that moved up from sales levels of previous months.

The household-operation index edged up 0.2 per cent from 123.1 to 123.3, reflecting price changes for furniture and floor coverings up from earlier sales levels and price increases for coal and some utensils and household equipment. Most household supplies were somewhat lower but laundry rates were higher. The "other" commodities and services index declined 0.1 per cent from 137.7 to 137.6, as a result of seasonally lower prices on 1960 model cars, which more than counterbalanced price increases for tires, automobile repairs, lubrication and batteries. Lower prices occurred for brake relining and, with local price wars in several cities, gasoline prices also decreased.